Business Notices.

O month! the bard indeed were dead Whose tyre thy praise in vain required— A heart of ice, a brain of lead. Beneath thy touch might prove inspired! Red cherries through the foliage gleam, And all our walks are hedged with roses— Warm sunshine flooding plain and stream, Finahed earth in Summer's lap reposes.

How To Save Money.

How To Save Money.

White Tea Set, 44 pieces,
White Tea Set, 44 pieces,
White Tea Set, 45 pieces, HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

Buy of Dailley & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, a White Dinner Set of 154 pieces for \$16; a White Tea Set, 44 pieces, \$3 25; a White Tealet Set for \$1; a dozen of Cut-Glass Goblets for \$1.75; a dozen of Silver-plated Teales Spoons for \$3 75; a Silver-plated Caster, with 6 cut bottles for \$4 75; a Silver-plated Teale Spoons for \$3 75; a Silver-plated Caster, with 6 cut bottles for \$4 75; a Silver-plated Teale Set, 67 \$25; and Silver-plated Teales, for \$25; and Silver-plated Teales, for \$55-in all, \$57 50. The usual price for the same utentils is \$84 25. Consequently you will save just \$25 75-enough to pay for a couple of weels' sojourn in the country.

Perfect-Fitting COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS

The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At Brocks's, No. 573 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton at. OLD STAND-STAND CORNER JOHN AND NAS-SAU STR.—N. R. COLLINS & Co are selling all kinds of SUMME CLOTHING at very law prices. Raginos, Business Suits, &c. N. R. COLLINS & Co., corner John and Nassau sts.

REMOVAL.

I. M. Singer & Co. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new white marble front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st. In buying such an article as a Sewing Machine, the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase Singer's Machines always get what they want, and use them with astisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the obesper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. Singer & Co. No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

THE WATSON TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES TRUER INJUNCTION.—The understaned having obtained an injunction out of the Circuit Court of the United States against George G. Ray, one of the venders of the above-mentioned machines at No. 7 Chrystie-et., give notice that they intend to prosecute in like manner all other persons violatings infringing heir patent rights by manufacturing, vending or using said machines.

1. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

WOMAN'S MILLENIUM. — The SEWING MACHINE is one of the facts of this age, destined soon to become one of our household gods, and the commencement of Woman's Millenium cannot be far distant. Long ages of toil and suffering seem to have nearly satisfied the "curse," and the fairer portion of creation with soon enter upon their roward. Whatever opinion may exist respecting other Machines, with regard to the Grover & Baken Machines there is no room for conjecture. The best evidence of superiority is the unequaled patronage enjoyed by these Machines. Thousands of them delity write the record of their own success, in same of unequaled patronage enjoyed by these Machines. Thousands of them delity write the record of their own success, in same of unequaled beauty and strength, in workshops and stringer. The Grover & Baker Bewing Machine, country on the globe. The Grover & Baker Bewing Machines, making both the Grover & Baker Bewing Machines, making both the grove of the Grover & Baker Stewing Machines, making both the particles of work in cleth and leather, the prices of which vary from \$75\$ to \$125. Their new Family Sewing Machines is believed to be unrivaled for this purpose. The Grover & Baker Stewing Machine Company, where ell are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Offices, No. 495 Broadway, New-York; No. 18 Sumner-st. Boston; No. 736 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; 27 4th-st., St. Louis WOMAN'S MILLENIUM. - The SEWING MA-

New and second-hand PIANOS and MELODEONS New and second-hand PIANOS and MELODEONS

William Pick than ever before offered in this market, at the
Willess Piano and Music Rooms. No 333 Broadway One
Toctave, all round corners, Gilbert Piano, price \$490, for \$250;
sue do., carved legs, &c., \$500, for \$500; one Chickering 7octave, price \$350, for \$240; one Brooks 7-octave, carved legs,
infaid name-board, price \$500, for \$250; one Miller 6]-octave,
price \$775, for \$175; one 7-octave, second-hand, for \$10;
three 6-octave, for \$50. \$60 and \$50; one 5]-octave for \$10;
ope ds, for \$50. Melodeons for \$40, \$50, \$50, \$70, \$90, and
up to \$190. Planos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed
on purchase. For all on monthly payments.

WIGS !- HAIR-DYE! !- WIGS! !- BATCHELOR'S Wiss:—Italian bare improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrased all over the world for their graceful heauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock is the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DVE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

Prof. ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving, Restoring the Hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss
Office of No. 2 Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Veseyst. Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk
Eisstic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns skulfully applied. Private application rooms
tor Ladics. A competent fetoale in attendance.

STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, GEEN PEAS, or any other Fruit or Vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by Sirkatt's Patrax Cass. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no paging, but stand on their own merits. Full directions tor preserving accompany the Cam. Wells & Property, Proprietor, Ro. 215 Front-st (near Beckman-st.), New-York.

VERGNES'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS .-- These Baths have proved more efficacious than any other treatment in the cure of diseases arising from imprudent use of Mercury or other metallic substances. Also, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Deblity, &c. C. PRINCE, Medical Attendant.

SHORT SEASON.

As the Sunmer Season will be short, we have concluded to make our usual reduction of frices at once, which we have been accustomed to do late in the season; and in view of this foct, will close out our large stock of Fashioxable Summer Clothing, at greatly reduced prices.

D. Dryley & Co.

HALL THIEVES FRUSTRATED.

L. Yall's Burglar Proof Morrist Night-Latch,
For dwelling-houses, &c., is the great desideratum of the day
The key is small, and easily carried in the vest pocket.

No. 157 Fulton st., near Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- The red or gray head, after being touched with CRISTADORO'S DVE, becomes a new creation; the bald head, when covered with or GRISTADORO'S matchless WIGS, becomes a source of pride For sale and the DYE privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

HAMMOCKS.—Gentlemen visiting the country will find the Mexican Grass Hammock an indispensable article during the warm season. For sale only by Leany & Co., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

SELF-REGULATING Windmills, Force-Pumps, Bank-Note Cutters, and Portable Mahogany Letter-Copying Presses, with Books, for sale cheap by N. Davidson, No. 9 Spruce-st, and No. 16 Wall-st, where models can be seen and prices accertained.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT should be at hand for instant use in every family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation conse-quest upon fractures and dislocations, and it is a safe and infai-lible application for sores and eruptions.

REMOVAL.—BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co. have

A correspondent at Lebanon, Boone County, Ia., hopes that we "will give our subscribers all the infor mation in our power in regard to the firm of Weston Bell & Co. of Lowell, Mass., who are rifling certain " sections of the West of considerable sums of money in the sale of lottery tickets. They pretend to distribute a lottery of \$100,000 every month, and to "have been in business for some time." We can carily satisfy our correspondent. The parties about whom he inquires are swindlers and nothing else. Lot teries are not only illegal but criminal in Massachu setts, and no one will pretend to be engaged in them in that State for any other purpose than cheating.

"An old Public School Scholar," who guesses pertinently and erroneously as to who wrote certain strictures in these columns, would do well to consider that no allusion of any kind has been made by us to the person in whose behalf he writes, except in answer to that person's or his friends' communications to our columns. Their simple and easy way, therefore, to stop utterances on our part which seem to displease them is to drop the subject.

FATAL RENCOUNTER.—A correspondent writing from Summerville, Green County, Ky., under date of the 6th inst., furnishes us an account of a difficulty which occurred near that place, and resulted in the death of Felix G. Beauchamp. Our cerrespondent says that the difficulty occurred between Robert J. Peace and Wm. M. Skaggs about some trifling matter, when Boauchamp, who was the brother-in-law of Skaggs, interposed, and begged the parties to desist. Hereupon Peace ordered Beauchamp to get out of the way or he would kill bim. Beauchamp drew a revolver, fired and missed, and retreated—was followed up by Peace, who placed his rifle against his antagonist, fired, and literally tore his heart out. The fatal encounter was literally tore his heart out. The fatal encounter was witnessed by the wife and children of the deceased.

New Dork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1857.

In the matter of the Street Commissionership, on Saturday, Judge Davies made an explanatory order in the matter of the writ of certificati issued by him, to the effect that the writ should not be deemed to operate as a stay of proceedings in the suit before Judge Peabody. This leaves Judge Peabody to sign the warrant of arrest and warrant of search applied for by Mr. Conover's counsel, the one being intended to take Mr. Devlin into custody in case he refuses to give up the possession of the books, &c., and the other to encable the Sheriff to find the books and bring them before Judge Peabody to be delivered into the hands of Mr. Conover.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, about 150 rioters living in the neighborhood of Seguine's Point, made an attack on the Police force under Captain Walling. After an engagement of near twenty minutes, in which about a hundred shots were fired, the assailants were forced to retire. A sergeant of the Police force was wounded in the

A serious riot occurred last evening between the German and Irish population of the Seventeenth Ward and the Metropolitan Police force, in the neighborhood of Fourth street and Avenue A, which resulted in the death of an innocent partya German by the name of Muller, a blacksmith, who was passing the scene of riot at the time with his wife and child. Sergeant Hedden, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, it is feared, is fatally wounded, and several of the Policemen were more or less injured. Six or seven of the ringleaders in the riot were arrested, and at a late hour all was reported quiet in the Ward.

With the exception of the riot in the Seventeenth Ward, the upper part of the city was unusually quiet yesterdsy. But very few rum-shops attempted to keep open.

In defiance of the general agreement of "National" men of all parties to "suppress agitation" and "preserve the Union," the following "incendiary" paragraph appeared in the last N. Y.

Express:

"A negro belonging to Longan Harbor, in Chicago, in the State of Mississippi, arose in the night and killed his wife by chopping off her head, after which he hing himself to a tree near the house. The reason for this horrible deed was, that his wife, a beautiful quadroon, was obliged to submit to the sensual caprices of her master."

We defy any one to devise or give currency to a more "sectional" and exciting item than the above. Here is a poor, ignorant, helpless black man, whom the law deprives of every dollar of his earnings, every rag of clothes on his back, of his own children, of everything but his wife; and his master improves on the law's iniquity and takes her also, leaving to the wretched negro but that last resource of the wronged and impotent-Death. And of this resource he, whether for good or evil, avails himself What was Hamlet's tragedy, or Othello's,

Bear in mind that it is not the fact of "Man's inhumanity to Man" that invests this case with its most horrible aspects-for men have been tyrants and lechers these thousands of years; they are so to-day in New-York or New-England as well as in Mississippi. It is the law's complicity with the criminal-the protection and shield which it throws over his most iniquitous acts-that renders the affair so appalling. In New-England, Mr. Longan Harbor would, under the circumstances, have been dealt with as a ravisher and adulterer; in Mississippi, be is but "doing what he likes with his own," and thus enforcing obedience to the Southside exposition of the text, "Servants, obey your masters." Hence the pained surprise wherewith all thorough conservatives will have read the above paragraph in the columns of The Express.

We have exposed hitherto, at considerable length. in the opinions of some of the Judges in the Dred Scott case, on the political and social status of negroes at the time of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Federal Constitution. But, upon the important subject of the acquisition by the United States of the territory north-west of the Ohio, the misrepresentations indulged in in that case by certain of the slaveholding Judges are not less conspicuous.

Chief Justice Taney, in his handling of this topic, begins by dwelling at some length upon the claim put in during the war of the Revolution by Maryland and some of the other States, which, as he incorrectly explains it, "had no unsettled land" -meaning thereby no claims of lands in the far unoccupied West-to be admitted to a joint participation in all territory of that description which Great Britain, by the common purse and common sword, might be compelled to cede. He then proceeds to give the following account of the way in which the territory north-west of the Ohio came into possession of the United States:

"But these difficulties became much more serious ofter peace took place, and the boundaries of the United States were established. Every State, at that time, felt severely the pressure of its war debt; but in Virginia, and some other States, there were large territories of unsettled lands, the sale of which would enable them to discharge their obligations without much inconvenience; while other States, which had no such

them to discharge their obligations without much inconvenience; while other States, which had no such resource, saw before them many years of heavy and burdensome taxation; and the latter insisted, for the reasons before stated, that these unsettled lands should be treated as the common property of the States, and the proceeds applied to their common benefit.

"The letters from the statesmen of that day will show how much this controversy occupied their thoughts, and the dangers that were apprehended from it. It was the disturbing element of the time, and fears were enterteined that it might dissolve the Confederation by which the States were then united.

"These fears and dangers were, however, at once removed, when the State of Virginia, in 1784, voluntarily exceed to the United States the immense tract of country lying northwest of the river Ohio, and which was within the acknowledged limits of the State. The only object of the State, is making this cession, was to put an end to the threatening and exciting controversy, and to enable the Congress of that time to dispose of the lands, and appropriate the proceeds as a common fund for the common benefit of the States. It was not ceded because it was inconvenient to the State in that it could ceded because it was inconvenient to the State to hold and govern it, nor from any expectation that it could be better or more conveniently governed by the United

A brief account of the true history of the Virginia cession will show the utter falsity of this whole statement, from beginning to end.

To begin with the assertion that "the immentract of country lying north-west of the River "Obio" was in 1784, or at any other time, "within the acknowledged limits of the State of Vir-"ginia." This assertion is utterly and totally false. Virginia, it is true, did pretend to set up such a claim, but it was never admitted by anybody out of the limits of that State. Down to the year 1763, all this country had been in the exclusive possession of Indians, acknowledging no allegiance to Great Britain, and of the French, who had a large number of fortified trading posts on the waters of the Mississippi, the Great Lakes, and the Lower Ohio and its branches. France having ceded all her pretensions to Great Britain, the King issued a proclamation in 1763 expressly reserving all this territory under his "sovereignty, protec-"tion and dominion, for the use of the Indians." Several attempts were made by Colonial land speculators to get parts of this territory erected into new and distinct Colonies; but these projects did not succeed, and thus the matter stood when the Revolutionary War broke out.

The original pretensions of Virginia to the Territory north-west of the Ohio were based entirely on her Colonial charters. The charter of colonization granted by James I., in 1606, authorized the London Company, by which the Colony of Virginia was founded, to plant anywhere between 34 and 41° of north latitude-the Plymouth Company being authorized by the same instrument to plant anywhere between 38° and 45° of north latitude; but, by the express terms of the charter, each of these Colonies was expressly limited to one hundred miles of coast, one hundred miles of internal extent, and a total territory of 10,000

In 1609, the London Company obtained a new charter, including all the coast north from Old Point Comfort two hundred miles, and the same distance south and west to the Pacific. Now, Old Point Comfort lies in 36° north latitude, and two hundred miles north would fall short of 390 north latitude; so that, with all her vast extent under this charter. Virginia could have no pretension to any territory north of 39° north latitude.

Considering that this charter was expressly vacated by quo warranto, and that the new document, many years afterward granted by way of charter to Virginia contained no description of boundaries, the claim of Virginia on this basis at least, to any Western territory at all, would not seem to be remarkably strong. At all events, whatever claim she might have to that small part of the territory north-west of the Ohio which lies south of 39° north latitude, the claims of Connecticut and Massachusetts-whose charters also extended to the Pacific, and both of which charters remained in full force when the Revolution broke out-to all that part of the territory included between the parallels of 41° and 43° north latitude was a thousand times stronger. There was, however, still another claim put in on the part of New-York to all this territory. The Five Nations, it was contended, had recognized a political subjection to Great Britain, exercised during colonial times through the government of New-York, which authority over the Five Nations attached to New-York, so it was argued, as an independent State, carrying with it also the claim which the English had formerly set up as against the French to the whole Valley of the Ohio, as having formerly been conquered by the Five Nations, and as being occupied by Indian tribes which acknowledged the superiority of that confederacy.

Upon the top of all these State claims, came in the National claim, urged on behalf of the United States, as mentioned by Chief Justice Taney. Such was the real state of the case prior to any State cessions having been made, and such the total baselessness of the assertion that the immense tract of country lying north-west of the Ohio "ever had been" within the acknowledged limits of the State of Virginia.

Now for the point of the voluntary cession on the part of Virginia.

Mr. Taney, as a citizen of Maryland, might recollect that Maryland absolutely refused to ratify the Articles of Confederation, unless some provision was inserted recognizing these western lands as the common property of the Union. For a long time, Virginia held out against this demand with the utmost pertinacity. She pretended, indeed, that her claim had been converted into actual possession by the expedition undertaken by General George Rogers Clarke, in 1778, under authority of that State, and resulting in the occupation of Kaskaskia and some other of the old French forts in the southern part of what is now Illinois, which district the Virginia Assembly shortly after took upon itself to erect, by the name of Illinois, into a county of Virgin'a.

In the matter of the actual cession of western territory. New: York took the first step. In February, 1780, her Assembly intrusted her delegates in Congress with a discretionary power to cede to the Union all her claims west of a line drawn through the westernmost extremity of Lake Ontario, the same line which now forms the southwestern boundary of New-York. The other claimant States, being strongly urged by Congress to follow this example, and intimations being thrown out that unless they did so Congress would accept the New-York cession and claim the whole territory under it-Connecticut, in the following October, offered to cede all her claims to the territory lying west of Pennsylvania, with the exception, however, of the district still known as the Connecticut Reserve. But Virginia still refused to cede, and Maryland in consequence still refused to ratify the Articles of Confederation, which by reason of that refusal remained invalid.

But what Virginia refused to yield to the just demands of sister States was at length wrested from ber by the terrors of invasion. About this time, Arnold landed in Virginia at the head of a British army; and the frightened Legislature, on the last day of the year 1780, and just before they fled from Richmond before the invaders, hoping that the ratification of the Articles of Confederation might give some force to the flagging energies of the Union and contribute to their own rescue, finally agreed to cede to the Union all their claim to the territory north-west of the Ohio. But even this cession, thus extorted by terror, was clogged with provisos for the guarantee to Virginia of her more southern claims-a guarantee which Congress was by no means disposed to give. To force her to withdraw this condition, the delegates from New-York formally executed the cession which they had been authorized to make, and it was only by new threats of accepting that cession and making it the basis of the national title, that Virginia was at last forced into that cession of 1784, which our Jesuit Chief Justice parades as having been voluntarily made, with no other object in view but the good of the Union! Even this cession, however, contained a most liberal reservation of bounty lands for her Revolutionary soldiers, and indemnity for all the expenses of Gen. Clarke's Expedition.

It is thus apparent-Chief Justice Taney to the contrary, notwithstanding-that Virginia never had even the shadow of a claim except to a very small fragment of the territory north-west of the Ohio; and secondly, that it was only by great and persevering efforts, and the presence of invaders, that she was finally forced into ceding even that.

We say nothing of the Judge's chronological error in placing the danger to the Confederation arising out of this question, "after the peace." Amid

other so much grosser errors or blunders or misrepresentations of that sort, many will escape

A St. Louis correspondent of The Herald, who has "just returned from Kansas, and understands the condition of political affairs in that Terri-"tory, and the views and purposes of Governor "Walker, and I may add of Mr. Buchanan," sums up the case as follows:

up the case as follows:

"The Free-Saste men, saving a mere faction, ridicule the Topeka men as a band of stupid dolts, who have done little else than throw discredit upon those who, from principle and policy, opposed the introduction of Slavery into the Territory. The truth is, and it is manifest to all in Kansas, that the people there do not wish to make it a Slave State. They believe its material interests, its climate and its opinions, are all against Slavery. There are neither slaveholders, slaves, immigration, nor anything else beyond the mere theories of men, which point to the possibility of maintaining Slavery in that beautiful Territory.

"The political contest in Missouri between Colonel Stewart, the Democratic candidate, and Colonel Rollins, a species of Free-State map, is a sharp one; and it is by no means certain who will prevail in the coming election. In this State, however, there is a basis for Slavery—it is an established institution, employed most profitably, and has the sanction of education, interest and of tradition.

"In Kansas, nineteen-twentieths of the people own no slaves, and, if disposed to own them, have no means with which to buy them. It is, at all events, evident, from whatever cause I care little, that the masses of the people do not want Slavery."

—Has the writer of the above never seen a map

-Has the writer of the above never seen a map of the United States? or does he presume that his readers never saw one? Whoever sees one must know that Missouri has the same "climate" with Kansas, and that Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware have substantially the same. Slavery is ultimately to be excluded from Kansas by the preponderance there of " people," "opinions" and "material interests," all inflexibly asserting the superiority of Free to Slave Labor. Kansas is now a Slave Territory, if Buchanan and Walker are right in affirming the validity of the bogus Territorial "Legislature" and "laws" thrust upon her by Missouri invasion and fraudulent voting; and, if the backers of that gigantic fraud had a majority in the Territory, or anything like one, they would find her "climate" and "material interests" perfectly adapted to Slavery. And, even as it is, if they are allowed to shape the destinies of the embryo State, we shall find Slavery intrenched in her Constitution for years, under the pretense of excluding it.

"In Kansas, nineteen-twentieths of the people own no slaves," says this sage. True, Sir, and the same is the case in Missouri also. But there, as you say, exists "a basis for Slavery"—not in her "climate," not in her enduring "material interests," but in an ignorant, Southern-born population and a powerful Pro-Slavery Democracy. Hence the North was beaten in the struggle for Missouri, as it is not to be beaten in the struggle for Kansas. The reason for this difference is found in the differing measures of the North in the old Missouri struggle and that for Kansas twenty five years later. Had the North pushed twenty thousand educated, intelligent, industrious, energetic families into Missouri, between 1815 and 1820, as it has done with respect to Kansas, the history of our last quarter of a century would have worn a brighter aspect. One hundred thousand dollars contributed and expended by the Free States to secure Missouri to Free Labor at the outset, would have added millions to their present wealth and thrift. Had that course been taken, St. Louis would have had this day two hundred thousand and Missouri over a million and a half of free inhabitants, with common schools equal to those of Illinois or Michigan. The past cannot be retraced; but the failure in Missouri and the approaching triumph in Kansas read us a lesson which must not be forgotten. Kansas rescued covers Nebraska, and secures all the new States to e formed west and north of the Platte; but Western Texas and the Indian Territory are yet to be struggled for. In regard to these, advantages growing out of their position and their subsisting legislation are with our opponents; but energy, resolution and self-sacrifice can win them to the side of Free Labor. And they will be worth, in future security and peace, a thousand times their cost.

The Herald correspondent does not seem to see that "the political contest in Missouri between 'Col. Stewart, the Democratic candidate, and "Col. Rollins, a species of Free-State man," is a direct outgrowth of the Kansas struggle. Had there been no collision between Slavery and Free Labor in Kansas, or had that collision resulted in the triumph of Bondage, we should not have heard of "a species of Free-State man" running for Governor of Missouri, with any chance of success, for the next twenty years. Can it be that the interdependence of those issues is not obvious even to the dullest observer?

Though undoubtedly the most vicious portion of the inhabitants of this City, every gambler, policyseller, dealer in stolen goods, and all the keepers of brothels and low grog shops, cooperated to the full extent of their ability in the election and reelection of Mayor Wood, it would be exceedingly unjust to hold them responsible for the misgovernment which has taken place under Mayor Wood's régime.

Numerous as the vicious classes are in this City. they are by no means numerous enough nor influential enough to be able to designate and elect a candidate for Mayor or to control the administration of the City Government. Of themselves, and for the accomplishment of any purpose of their own, they are powerless. Their only effect upon the politics of the City is as tools, instruments and make-weights in the hands of others. They have no power to select or choose a candidate of their own: heir power is shown by throwing themselves in a body into the scale of some bad man selected as a candidate by parties occupying a far more respectable and influential position than themselves. They never would have thought of forcing Wood on the City, in the capacity of Mayor, had he not first been designated for that office by others. Then they rushed in a body to his aid, and helped to swell that plurality vote under which he has held and

The disgrace, then, the damage and loss the City inflicted by such a Mayor as Wood, is not to be saddled off upon the Five Points, the gambling houses and the grogshops. The truly responsible parties are to be looked for and are to be found in a very different quarter. Those parties are the intriguing politicians who helped Wood to a nomination not only at Tammany Hall, but also from the seceding Hardsfraudulent intriguers, who sold their aid to Wood, doubtless, for a consideration well understood between the parties. Add to these intriguing and unscrupulous politicians, that great mass of highly respectable citizens, who in matters of politics resign all pretensions to private judgment or private conscience, voting for the candidate of the party, whoever he may be, without the slightest consideration of what they may think of him as a private individual. Add to these, those men of

great capital and wealth, known to all the business men of the City, who were persuaded-through what private influences and for what private ends remains yet to be disclosed—to come out in a printed certificate as the indorsers of Wood as a fit and proper person to be chosen Mayor. Add to these, such newspapers as The Journal of Commerce and The Herald, which, however they may differ as to the particular style of doing the thing, and possibly as to their individual motives, yet certainly display in all their political attractions a wonderful degree of similarity-with this difference only, that while The Herald now and then deviates for a moment from its natural bent, by way, we suppose, of showing its agility, The Journal of Commerce points always in one direction, like a rusted vane grown incapable of turning.

Those parties, not the denizens of the Five Points nor the criminals of the City, are the parties to be held responsible for the election of such men as Mayor Wood, Alderman Wilson, Judge Russell, and their tail, in both branches of the City Council and other departments of the City Government. The Five Points have sins enough of their own to answer for, without being held responsible

We are glad to see that the controversy on the

utility of correct spelling, grammar and rhetoric

is continued. There is go in it; and we dare say

the blunders of Mr. Principal Hazeltine may, in the end, prove of benefit enough to the public to balance all the barm caused by the humdrum routine of misinstruction which, in the safe seclusion of the school-room, that ill-informed teacher has hitherto pursued. We are glad to say that the writer who now enters the lists, and whose communication with the expressive signature of "Go Ahead Some how." will be found in another column, while putting forth a witty apology for incorrect spelling does not in any manner attempt a defense of that sin when found in the principal of a Normal School who has long been engaged in the pretended work of teaching others to write as well as speak correctly. Our correspondent admits, and, as we can testify, without exaggeration, that he does not know how to spell; but he does himself some injustice when he seems to allow the imputation that he is equally ignorant in respect of grammar. Indeed, it is often only by the excellence of grammar and of composition which his sentences uniformly exhibit, that it is possible to arrive at a correct judgment as to the significance of his chirography. Our correspondent addresses a shout of encour agement and consolation to the other bad spellers and bad writers of the world; and when we add that, in spite of the faults he so humorously confesses, he is a person of literary distinction and extended fame, they may perhaps think their case is a reason for satisfaction rather than regret. We trust, however, that they will take a more reasonable view of and above all remember that one is nessed to learn. Meanwhile, we commend the confessions of "Go Akead Somehow" to the consideration of all persons charged with the education of young people, and especially to the Board of Education of this City. Here is a gentleman, otherwise accomplished and well-informed, who does not know how to write his own language correctly. Nor is he an exception. Only yesterday, for instance, we received a letter from a clergyman who wrote mayracule, Democrattick, &c.; and physicians are proverbial for such errors. Now how is this to be accounted for? Does it come from any intellectual depravity in these otherwise excellent persons? Are they weak in that corner of their minds? Not at all. It is true that the irregularities and incongruities of English orthography have much to do with it; but the great difficulty with these individuals comes, no doubt, from the fact that their early education, like that of so many young persons in this city, was confided to teachers who did not know the language, and of course were unable to bring up their pupils in correct habits with regard to it. In this point of view, "Go Ahead Somehow" is seen to be an example market active. Consols had declined to 921 2 921. of so many young persons in this city, was confided "Go Ahead Somehow" is seen to be an example and a warning. And let school teachers and school committees be convinced that the fault they now inculcate or tolerate in the mental discipline of

-We hope yet to hear that the Board of Educa tion has taken action on this subject.

The following hailing sign of distress appears The Journal of Commerce of Saturday :

"He as fact worthy of notice, that the two most in fluential American papers in the State, viz., The New York Express and The Albany Statesman, are amon the most earnest assailants of the New Police Law and the whole system of measures by which the Blace and the whole system of measures by which the Black Republican Legislature have sought to deprive the people of this Metropolis of the right of self-government in their municipal affairs. As this is likely to be the great question at the next election, (for the same system of oppression is applicable to every city, village, and township in the State,) why should not Democrate and Americans coöperate in sending such men to the Legislature as will unite in repealing those iniquitous laws?

- Perhaps the journals above named can coan the "Americans" into cooperation with that faction of the Democrats who sustain Fernando Wood. If we should judge, however, from the past experience of the Americans with Fernando-which is very similar to that of Mr. E. E. Marvine-or from the fate of those Americans who were lately thrown into the clutches of our Municipal potentate (as he construes the law,) by the death of Joseph S. Tayler-or from the indications on every side of the currents of "American" opinion with regard to the chief of the Dead Rabbits-we should say, most decidedly not:

The National Implement Trial commences to-day at Syracuse. We presume little will be done till to-morrow, and that Wednesday and Thursday will be the most interesting days of the Trial. fears that the Grass and Grain of Central New-York would not be ready for cutting this week. must be already nearly dispelled by the seasonable warmth and brightness of the last eight days; but the hurry in which this bright weather has involved nearly every farmer will operate to diminish the throng at Syracuse. Haying, tilling Corn and Roots, sowing Turnips and cutting Rye, are now pressing upon our farmers all together, and must keep many at home who would otherwise attend the Trial. There will, nevertheless, be a large at-

From The Year-York Express.

A FAIR HIT .- THE "TRIBUNE" says : "We trust and believe that the very next manifestation of a rictous spirit will be met by a call of citizen soldiery, and that they will be instructed to march immediately through the center of the fraces with loaded munkels and fixed bayenets. Tender-ness to law defying ruffians is exuelty to the whole community." To which The New-York " Observer " replies :

above. The necessity of faking human life is the ful, terrible; yet, recognizing the truth that it better some should die than that all be benight and enslaved, we could level a dendly weapon at the breasts of an embattled host, if we felt sure that the cause of despotism, of tyranny, of moral and in. tellectual darkness, must stand or fall with the host. But, let the battle be fought and won, the enemy crushed or captive, if an order were to reach us from headquarters to shoot or hang the prisoners, we should falter and shrink from it execution, leaving a clear field for our religious neighbors of The N. Y. Observer.

Will The Express copy?

Some Washington letter-writer, in giving an account of a visit to Gen. Cass, reports him to have

"Office-seeking in men, women and children, has become our national malady. God only knows how it is to be checked, or in what direction the cure

Pretty well this in the old General, to be sure. Having himself, by the diligent and pertinacious labor of a long life, climbed to the top of the ladder, or at least as near the top as he ever expects to get, the old gentleman rolls up his eyes in lamentations over the malady of office-seeking, and is prayerfully turning his attention toward finding the means to abate it. He has done more, we fear, by his own example to spread this alarming malady than he will ever be able to do, whether by preach ing or praying, to abate it.

We are assured by Mr. Alderman Clancy that the statement, in our columns of Saturday, that he desires to go to London as one of the envoys sent to bring the Great Eastern to New-York, is entirely erroneous, and that his proposal to appropriate \$2,500 for the mission was not with any view of enjoying its benefits himself. His purpose being thus purely patriotic, the personal imputation is unjust and injurious. This is very well; but at the same time we must say that the Alderman's project has very much the appearance of a job, and justifies some severity of inference on the part of the public. THE LATEST NEWS,

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

RIVER DU LOUP, Saturday, July 11, 1857. The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer Anglo-Saxon passed this point at about 11 o'clock this

morning, en route to Quebec, where she will be due at about 11 o'clock a. m. Her dates from Liverpool are to Wednesday, July 1.

The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool at 11 o'clock in the afternoon. The City of Washington, for New-York,

left at about the same hour.

The Vanderbilt steamship Arago also left Southampton for New-York at about the same hour.

The royal mail steamship America, from Boston via Helifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of June, as noon; the Vanderbilt from New-York at Southampton shortly after noon on the 30th, and the Collins steamship Atlantic at Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon.

The commercial news by this arrival is not of very special importance. Cotton at Liverpool closed firm

on the 30th at about previous prices.

Breadsterrs closed dull, at prices not materially changed. The weather, though somewhat stormy, was reported as being favorable for the growing crops.

Provisions quiet. Lard buoyant at a slight advance and closing firm at 66/. Rosin closed heavy at a slight decline on inferior qualities. SUGAR quiet. There had been a slight advance in the Liverpool market on Tras

The political and general news is of about the average interest. There had been two very serious accidents on English railroads, in which twelve deaths occurred and over one hundred were wounded.

The shipment of the cable for the Subm graph between Europe and America had commenced on board the Niagara, and would be proceeded in with the utmost dispatch. Capt. Hudson of the Niagara, together with his

officers, attended, by special invitation, the Manchester Exhibition on the occasion of the Queen's state visit there. They were received with loud cheering and other demonstrations of good feeling. France, at the request of England, is to send out four

teen transports with troops to China. This will be troops from India for the China war, as was at first contemplated—the startling news of the mutiny among the native troops of the former country baving made their presence there more than ever necessary. Later accounts state that a resaforcement of 14,000 troops are to be sent immediately to-

The Spanish American difficulty is as far as ever from an adjustment. Political troubles are rife in Genos, where party

enspirators have been arrested. Full details of the news, both political and commer cial will be found below.

ENGLAND.

Government was catechised in the House of Lordsby Lord Ellenborough, and in the House of Commons by Mr. Disraeli, in regard to the mutiny in the Indian army.

Lord Granville in reply to the former, and Mr. J. Smith in reply to the latter, stated that the case would be met with decisive measures, and that although there was good reason for supposing that the mutineers would speedily be put down by the force on the spot, still it had been determined to send out resuffercements to the extent of 14,000 men forthwith as a mere measure of secarity. It was admitted that the published accounts of the revolt were substantially correct, and that the principal incentive was an impression that there was to be an attempt at a general convension to the Christian religion.

In the Commons Mr. H. Bidley asked leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of Parliamentary electors to be taken by ballot.

A debate ensued upon this, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion.

The motion was finally rejected by 180 to 257.

The United States steam frigate Sucquehama returned to Cowes from the Thames on the 25th att.

Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Royal family, paid a state visit to the Manchester Exhibition on the 30th ult, and although a furious storm prevailed all day, the enthusiasm of the thousands ascembled was very great.

The quarterly revenus returns show a deficiency of £350,000. The estimated deficiency convenues.

The quarterly revenue returns show a deficiency of £350,000. The estimated deficiency consequent on the reduction of taxation at the close of the last war was £1.200,000; so that the report is regarded as highly favorable.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Italians whose arrests were noticed by the last mail will be tried for a conspiracy to assessinate the Em-

To which The New-York "Observer" replies:

"Our doctrine exactly. Yet, when the Government arrests one of the ruffins who has no urdered his fedow man, The Thiston of the ruffins who has no urdered his fedow man, The Thiston of the facts, yet it is neverthere opposes putting him to death, though it is in favor of shooting into a crowd and killing as many as may be it the way of the bullets. It capital punishment is not night and expedient, then it is manifestly wrong and inexpediest to put men to death for the mere "manifestation of a roton spirit."

Response by The Tribune.

The Daily News says that although Lord Clarendon has no official information of the facts, yet it is nevertheless quite true that the French Government has eatered into a contract with a Marseilles bouse for a supply of 10,000 Africans for Guadaloupe and Martinique.

It was intimated that Gen. Cavignac would rather to present himself a second time to the electors of Paris, and that propositions had been made to disjunction of the Paris bar to take his place, but that they were not accepted.

Several of the defeated Opposition candidates